Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 425.

Terms.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. *Advertisements* will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. *Postage* must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

United States' Laws,

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress

NO. XXIV.

An Act making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same hereby are, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes: that is to say—

For completing the work remaining to be done, on and about the Public Buildings, fifty six thousand four hundred dollars and eight cents; for the cost of a building lot, and other expenditures for the Jail at Alexandria, one thousand six hundred and ninety nine dollars and sixteen cents; for the completion of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, twenty two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety seven cents; for defraying the expense of a building, near the Navy Department, twelve hundred and sixty one dollars and eighteen cents; for an entrance and doorway into the Capitol, from the top of the terrace on the western front, three thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ten cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to cause to be built, an Engine-house, for the accommodation of the Franklin Engine Company, under suitable conditions, to secure the faithful performance of the work, and to procure an Hydraulion Engine and the requisite appurtenances of the same; and that the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the office of Architect of the Capitol shall cease and determine; and that the said Architect shall on said day deliver up to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings all the books, plans, accounts, vouchers, and all other papers and things belonging to his office; and the said commissioner shall take charge of, and superintend the Public Buildings, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by law; and that the said commissioner be required to reside near the Capitol.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the regulations of the City of Washington, for the preservation of the public peace and order, be extended to the Capitol and Capitol square, whenever the application of the same shall be requested by the presiding officer of either House of Congress, or the Commissioner of the Public Buildings; and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to obey such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed, jointly by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of all such portions of the Capitol, its appurtenances, and the enclosures about it, and the public buildings and property in its immediate vicinity, as are not in the exclusive use and occupation of either House of Congress; that it shall also be his duty to obey such rules and regulations as may be, from time to time, prescribed by the presiding officer of either House of Congress, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of those portions of the Capitol and its appurtenances, which are in the exclusive use and occupation of either House of Congress respectively; and that it shall also be his duty to obey such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the President of the United States, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of the Public Buildings and public property, in the City of Washington; and the Commissioner and his assistants are hereby authorized and empowered to use all necessary and proper means for the discharge of the aforesaid duties: and the necessary assistants of the Commissioner shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed by the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress; one moiety of the said sum to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and the other moiety to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. XXV.

An Act to authorize the purchase and distribution of the seventh volume of the Laws of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe for, and receive, for the use and disposal of Congress, five hundred and fifty copies of the seventh volume of the Laws of the United States, to contain an index to the same, to be well bound; and cause to be distributed, one copy thereof to the President of the United States, one copy to the Vice President of the United States, one copy to each of the Heads of Departments; to the Attorney General of the United States, to each of the Senators and Representatives, and to each Delegate of Territories of the Twentieth Congress; fifteen copies to the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of the Senate, and thirty copies to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of that House; one copy to each branch of the Legislature of each State and Territory; and one copy to each of the Executives of the several States and Territories; and cause the residue to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 2 May, 1828.

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, *Swaim's* GENUINE *Panacea*, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.

May 8th, 1828. 15t28

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st. April, 1828.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business since his commencement in this place. Having enlarged his Establishment, and employed some additional hands, together with his own unremitted attention, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work. He keeps constantly on hand,

Coaches, Chariottees, Pannel and Stick Gigs, Mail Stages, &c. &c.

M. C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1828. 4t25

N. B. Repairs of all kinds in his line of business, done with neatness and despatch.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

Mr. J. Woodworth, *Dyer*,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place *may* be short

July 12th, 1828. 23

BLANK BANK BONDS.

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17, 1827. 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Robert Worke*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TAVERN*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12

WHITFIELD KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 4, 1828.

Union Hotel.

MRS. FENNEL, informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a *BOARDING HOUSE*, one door north-east of the Episcopal Church on Green-street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate *Travellers* and *Boarders* in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by *Dillon Jordan*, senr. Esq. known by the name of *Jordan's Hotel*. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the Planters and Country Merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect; therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

MARY FENNEL.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother, Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appurtenant to the above [illegible] House.

☞ Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1828. 4t25

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 17tf

PRACTICE OF

Physic, Surgery & Midwifery.

INFLUENCED by the earnest solicitations of many of his friends, Dr. *Burges L. Beall* has at length determined to locate himself in Lexington, N. C.; though he would respectfully inform his friends and those citizens of Davidson and the adjoining counties, who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage, that having business requiring his personal attention without this state, he will not be prepared to enter upon the duties of his profession before the 1st of August.

June 25, 1828. 4t25

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of law, spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison, *vs.* Hezekiah Morrison; petition for divorce. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Hezekiah Morrison, (who it appears to the satisfaction of the court is not an inhabitant of this state.) do make his appearance before the Judge, at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer, plead to issue, or demur, the petitioner will be heard exparte, and have judgment pro confesso. 6t29

Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

North Carolina, Iredell county:

IN Equity: Heirs of Martin Walk, *vs.* the real estate. Pursuant to an order of court made at the last term, I will sell, on the 3d Monday of August next, at the court-house in Statesville, upon a credit of one year, taking bond with approved security, all that tract or parcel of land, lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Lucky Speeks and others, the property of said Martin Walk, dec'd. containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, more or less. JOHN MUSHAT, *c. m. e.*

June 25th, 1828. 4t25

To the Public.

ALTHOUGH the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man, who, in the discharge of his official duties, has incurred the suspicion of negligence or guilt; yet in a country like ours, that respect due to the opinion of our fellow-citizens, who either directly or indirectly confer every office of trust, will extort from the highest on whom they bestow it, a vindication from a charge which, if true, would show them unworthy of such office; and excuse in the humblest, an appeal to the public for that purpose. This is the motive I have for obtruding myself on the public notice; and this with those whose opinions I value, needs no apology. In the fall of 1826 Joseph Weir, who had been sent from Lincoln to the jail of this county, on several capital charges, for which he was recently executed, made his escape, by the aid of some persons whose names he would not divulge. At that time I was, as I am now, high Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Allen Baldwin was jailor. The Attorney General esteemed it his duty to file bills of indictment against the guard, (appointed by the jailor while I was gone to make my official return in Raleigh,) the jailor and myself, in the escape. At last Superior Court, I, as well as the Jailor, was acquitted of the charge by a jury of my country. This is, no doubt, sufficiently satisfactory to my friends and all acquainted with the progress and issue of the prosecution; but as Weir had, by his numerous offences, acquired great notoriety in the western part of the state, the news of his escape was widely spread, and the circumstance by which it was effected being involved in doubt, created suspicion prejudicial to my character, which was, I fear, spread more widely than that of my acquittal. In order to remove all doubt on the subject, I thought it advisable to submit to Weir, on the morning of the day on which he was executed, and in the presence of the reverend gentlemen who were administering to him spiritual consolation, and Capt. Coleman, the officer on duty, at a period when every earthly consideration must have ceased to have any hold on his feelings, the following questions, which, with his answers and confession under the gallows, are respectfully submitted to the public, with the consciousness that as this justification is due to that public, from whose favorable opinion the subscriber has hitherto received the most honorable and flattering support,—their justice will confirm the verdict on oath of twelve of his fellow-citizens.

Yours, &c. JOHN SLOAN.

June 26, 1828. 3t25

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

Questions proposed by Col. J. Sloan to Jos. Weir, and answers returned.

Q. Mr. Weir, my reputation has been assailed in consequence of your escape from Mecklenburg Jail:—Do you believe I knew any thing about your escape at the time it was effected?

A. I know you did not.

Q. Who questioned you about those supposed to have assisted you in making your escape?

A. Joseph Wilson, Wm. J. Alexander and Dr. Johnson.

Q. Did any other person in Mecklenburg county examine you concerning your escape?

A. No.

Q. Is Baldwin innocent?

A. He is innocent, and so is the negro that attended on the jail.

Q. Are you willing to disclose who let you out?

A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Were you let out by a false key, or were you let out by the key of the jail.

A. I expect partly by a false key.

Q. Is my brother Robert Sloan innocent?

A. He is.

Q. Was there any other person in Mecklenburg, of respectability, implicated in your escape, to your knowledge?

A. No.

Q. Do you really believe it was a false key by which you effected your escape?

A. I think it was—it had been tried some nights before.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

I, Joseph Weir, do hereby certify the above answers to have been given to the foregoing questions proposed to me by Col. Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and that the same are true. signed, JOS. WEIR.

Test: Danl. Coleman, Jno. Robinson, Jesse Rankin.

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus County. } *May* 30, 1828.

I, Daniel Coleman, do hereby certify, that I witnessed the execution of Joseph Weir, and that the said Weir, while under the gallows, called for Col. Sloan, and that I was present with him when he approached him; and that Weir declared he would clear him of all charges that might be made against him, the said Sloan, relative to his escape from Mecklenburg Jail, and he did the same with a clear conscience. DANIEL COLEMAN.

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mullatto woman, who says her name is *Catharine*, and belongs to William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mullatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, *Jailor.*

Lexington, June 26th, 1828. 21

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, June term, 1828. John Webb *vs.* Edmund Beazley: Original attachment, levied on one kettle, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Edmund Beazley, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by defendant. 6t22

PRICE'S ADV. $2. M. R. MOORE, *c. c.* By C. L. BANNER, *d. c.*

AGRICULTURE of NORTHERN EUROPE.

Mr. Jacobs' report to the British Privy Council, respecting the agriculture of some of the continental states in northern Europe, recently published in England, states that the public roads in those countries are in a miserable condition. In the eastern part of the Netherlands the roads are nearly in a state of nature, and consist of deep sand. In the territory of Hanover, where the soil changes to a heavy clay, the roads are equally left to the operation of the elements, and when wet, are scarcely passable. In Mecklenburg the roads are neglected, and whether deep sand or loamy clay, are left in a state of nature. In the continental provinces of Denmark, the roads are in a most neglected state, and travelling is tedious in the most favorable weather. In England the usual load of a wagon with four horses is 80 bushels of wheat, weighing 4300 pounds but in the districts noticed on the continent, the usual load is not more than half that weight.

Mecklenburg and Holstein are more advanced in husbandry than any other large portion of the eastern part of Europe. The farms are enclosed and divided into fields, the feudal system is abolished, and any person may purchase land. The greater part of the continent is cultivated on a widely different plan. France, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Poland and Russia present a wretched system. It is called the three course husbandry, consisting of—1st, one year's cleanfallow; 2d, winter rye, wheat barley, or oats.—Under this system the process of exhaustion is going on, and the produce is not much more than four times the seed sown. The fields are almost universally without fences; the labor is preformed in the most negligent and imperfect manner. In Russia, Austria, part of Germany, &c. the feudal system is continued, and the peasants are slaves attached to the soil, and bought and sold with it. The lords are poor in every thing but land, and the peasants merely contrive to live [illegible] Netherlands is in a state of high fertility and very productive. In many parts of Europe, there are marks of improvement in cultivation, houses utensils, cattle, &c. but the progress in most districts is very slow. It is estimated that the population of Europe has been augmented since 1815 by the number of 28 or 29 millions. Switzerland utters more complaints of overpopulation than any other part of Europe, and the emigrations from thence to the U. States and other countries are numerous.

The Editor of the Reading Journal says that he has tried the experiment of pouring boiling water upon the roots of a peach tree, the leaves of which had become seared and dry, and the limbs in a rapid state of decay—"in one week it began to revive, and in three weeks it was covered with a new foliage, and new vigorous shoots are putting out in every direction."

Long wool.—A man in New Jersey has a sheep of the Dishley breed, which weighs 232 pounds; some of the wool is 20 inches in length. A man in Pennsylvania lately sheared 23 pound of wool from one sheep; it is very fine, and some of it 12 inches long, (probably the growth of two or three years.)

Large tree.—The largest in the world is said to be the *Adansonia digitata*, which is found in Senegal, Egypt, and Abyssinia. The trunk is from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and divides into branches of great size, which spread out drooping at the extremities, and form a mass of verdure 150 feet in diameter, and 70 feet in height. The wood is light and soft, and the negroes sometimes hollow out chambers in the trunk, and deposit their dead within them, where they become mummies, perfectly dry and well preserved.

Kine pox.—It is said that several women in Connecticut have recently taken the kine pox from cows by milking them.

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

The case of the Six Militiamen fairly stated; in which the imputations cast upon Gen. Jackson respecting that transaction, are shown to be illiberal and unfounded calumnies: published by order of the Central Jackson Committee at Raleigh, and addressed

To the FREEMEN of NORTH-CAROLINA.

[CONCLUDED.]

But, fellow citizens, suppose we are mistaken in this reasoning, how does this affect Gen. Jackson? Let us see how he stood, and what information he had; for no man can be responsible to public opinion for any errors but his own. Gen. Jackson commanded a division of Tennessee militia. Gov'r. Blount was his commander, and issued an order to him to call out 1,000 militia for six months, informing him expressly that in so doing he acted by "*instructions from the War Department.*" Those of you who have held commissions in the militia understand the mode of transacting matters of this kind; but for the information of all, it may be well to state, that the Secretary of War sends the President's instructions or requisitions to the Governor of the State whence the troops are to be taken, and he directs the Major General under his command to execute such orders as he receives. The Major General, in calling out the militia, has no communication with the War Department or the President, but acts entirely under the orders of his Governor, who is the General's superior, as the President is his. Now, it is admitted there was a law authorising the President to call out militia for *six* months in force when Gen. Jackson received the order; and his commanding officer informed him he acted under instructions from the Secretary of War, who is the President's agent in all military affairs. Now what, we ask, was Jackson to do? Was he to dispute the authority, and question the veracity of his Governor? Or was he to obey his orders? Every man who knows any thing of the matter must say it was his duty to obey. He did so; and the troops were mustered into service accordingly, and continued in service without any disapprobation expressed by the President.

How was Jackson to ascertain what passed on the subject between the President and Gov. Blount? He had no right to see the instructions from the Secretary, but was himself a man under the authority of the Governor, and bound to go and come at the command of his superior. This seems to us exceedingly clear. Suppose a Judge mistakes his duty, and wrongfully commits a man to prison, is the jailor liable to prosecution if he detains him? Or if the prisoner attempt to break jail, is he not justified in retaining him by force, and even in killing him to be held answerable for the errors of the Judge? Surely not. Common sense tells us, that if the jailor receive an order from his superior, who has a right to commit, and that order is in its form sufficient, he is bound to obey, and is not to be called to account for either the mistake or corruption of the Judge. Is not this principle one of universal justice directly applicable to, and decisive of, the case in question? Jackson acted under orders received in the usual mode from his proper commander, and professing to be under instructions. Now, suppose these orders were issued by mistake: is Jackson answerable for it? Is he a murderer because Gov. Blount issued an order without proper authority from the Department of War, which order Jackson was bound to obey, or liable to be cashiered or shot if he refused? We say then, these militia were rightfully ordered out for *six* months by Gov. Blount; but if not, yet Gen Jackson was bound to suppose them so rightfully ordered out; and take it either way, the sentence was not *illegal*.

But let us meet our opponents on their own ground, and suppose for a moment that these troops were ordered out for *three* months only instead of six: was the execution of these men *illegal?* We affirm it was not. Our opponents say that the term of service expired on the 20th of September, and that on that day the militia had a right to go home; and as their departure was not desertion, they were improperly convicted and improperly executed. In this manner of presenting the subject they artfully keep back a most important fact, and endeavor to impress upon you that all that the persons executed did, was to march peaceably home on the 20th of September, when their term of service had expired. Now, let us attend to the facts. These men, as you will find by attending to the proceedings of the court martial, were charged, in substance, with two crimes: 1st, mutiny, or exciting others to mutiny; and 2d, Desertion. This mutiny consisted in a large party of them assembling on the 19th of Sept. and breaking into the Commissary's store house, and seizing and taking out the public stores. The desertion was committed on the 20th by going off in a disorderly manner, immediately after the revelie beat. Now mark the sort of reasoning offered to you by the Adams men. It is said these men had a right to go home on the 20th; for they were no longer soldiers. Let this be admitted; will it follow that they had a right to force the guard and seize the contractor's stores on the 19th? Were they not soldiers on the 19th? Is it supposed you are stupid enough to believe that, because troops are entitled to their discharge on the 20th of September, they have a right to commit a most outrageous mutiny and riot on the 19th? If the Colonel of the regiment lost his authority on the 20th, yet it was in full vigor on the 19th; and the same reasoning which would justify the outrage committed on that day, would justify it if committed a month before. For this mutiny, committed while *it is confessed* that these troops were lawfully in service, as well as the subsequent desertion, the six militiamen were sentenced and executed.

Now, "*to begin, excite or join in* any *mutiny* or sedition" is by the 7th of the Rules and Articles of War "punishable with *death*, or such other punishments as by a Court Martial shall be inflicted," and the Court was (by the act of April 18th, 1814, Sec. 12,) authorized to try and punish any militia man after his term of service expired for any offence committed during such service. Let the desertion then be put out of the question, and the sentence is fully supported by the mutiny, while the accused are admitted to have been in the service of the United States.

But it is alleged that the execution, if legal, was inhuman; for it is said the enemy had been beaten on the 8th January, had embarked on board his ships on the 18th, and sentence was approved on the 22d; and as peace had been made in December before, it is inferred that it was not necessary to make any example. Let us then meet this allegation fairly, and see if it is not founded either on mistake or misrepresentation.

That a mutiny, evincing an alarming degree of insubordination, and involving in its guilt a large number of troops, had been committed, cannot with any regard to decency or truth be denied;—that on the morning after this mutiny, the troops concerned in it had left their posts without orders, and in defiance of authority, is equally free of dispute. If discipline is necessary to the efficiency of an army, and if an army is necessary to defend the nation in time of war, it must follow that in general every violation of discipline, and every disobedience of orders, ought to be punished. It is certainly vain to expect that he who has once violated his duty, will, when he escapes without punishment, be in future more careful to obey. On the contrary, experience justifies us in saying that impunity hardens the offender, and emboldens others to offend. The purpose of punishment is mainly to strike terror into others, and promote good conduct in them, by a salutary fear of the like punishment themselves. That punishment is necessary, then, cannot be denied. The proper degree of it is to be determined by the nature of the offence, the number involved in it, the state of the army, and the situation of the country. *What was the nature of the offence?* It was not an ordinary instance of insubordination in one or two drunken and ill behaved soldiers, or of a few cowardly men deserting their colors and taking themselves away in secret. It was an act of desperate violence, deliberately meditated and openly executed by an armed force of considerable numbers: it was the public desertion of a large body of men in contempt of authority. If such an act could be committed without severe punishment, it is plain the army would cease to exist: there might continue a crowd of men, indeed, assembled to consume the provisions provided for the defenders of their country; but they would no longer deserve the name of an army—would no longer be an organised body, on which the government could rely to fight in the field or perform duty in a garrison. If one company could march off at its pleasure, so could any other, and the commanding officer might lie down in his tent at night with a regiment around him, and wake in the morning without a corporal's guard. *What was the situation of the army and the country?* These troops were posted in the country of the Creek Indians, to prevent a repetition of those outrages for which Jackson had just before severely chastised them. Among these troops a spirit of insubordination had long before appeared, and for several months had been spreading its contagion. Jackson had on the memorable 8th of January gained a glorious victory over a large and well appointed force of British veterans, and they had been driven to their ships; but they had not left our shores. They were hovering upon our coast as British troops had been for years before—at what moment they would return, smarting under the disgrace of their late defeat, to make another and more desperate effort, none could tell. The Creeks, their savage allies, were waiting but for an opportunity to break in upon the back settlements, and renew their horrid warfare against age and infancy. The latter could only be prevented by keeping up an efficient force to check them. But the regiment called out under Governor Blount's orders were relied upon to perform this service, and if strict discipline was not enforced, this could not be expected. And further, if an example of insubordination such as theirs were unpunished, how long could the Commanding General count with security upon the fidelity of the troops immediately around him? They had families whom they wished to visit, and had a right to do so, if other detachments had, and no man could foresee but this evil example, contagious as such examples always are, would in a short time undermine the principles and destroy the usefulness of the whole army of the South.

In such a state of things, let it be asked of any impartial man, if a stern necessity did not require an example?

But it is said peace had been made. Now would not any man infer from this that the fact was known? Certainly he would, and it was intended that such an opinion should be entertained. Therefore they forbore to tell you that the news of peace had not reached this country. The treaty, though signed in Europe in December, was unknown in the United States at the time the sentence was approved.

Jackson had no knowledge of the peace—and no man in the southern army, up to the time of the execution, even suspected it. What then can exceed the baseness of endeavoring to blacken the reputation of Jackson for not acting upon a state of things which he did not know, and had no means to ascertain? But it is said the execution of one would have been sufficient. How are we to ascertain this? The Court Martial thought otherwise, and is not their opinion entitled to weight? They were officers of the militia, citizens of the same State with the accused, and having common interests and feelings with them—what inducement could they have had to imbrue their hands in blood unnecessarily shed? The accused were asked if they had any objection to any member of the court, and declared they had not. This court, composed of their own fellow citizens and officers of the militia, and approved by themselves, sentenced them. Have the Court discovered a disposition to shed blood? Look at the record of their proceedings. Out of more than one hundred and fifty persons found guilty, only six are ordered to be shot. These men were in a high degree guilty, the active agents in promoting sedition and desertion. Impartial men, giving their understandings fair play, will conclude, we think, that it was necessary to make such an example as should strike terror, and that the example made was not more than sufficient for the purpose. Further, what reason could General Jackson have to disapprove the sentence of the court, composed of respectable and impartial men, who were in possession of all the facts, and knew all their bearings, who could well judge of the extent of the evil, and the punishment demanded for its redress? He was at a distance from the scene, knew nothing of the facts himself, and had no reason to doubt the propriety of their decision.

But let us imagine for a moment that General Jackson had yielded to his feelings of compassion, and had released these men—and suppose also, that peace had not been made—is it not extremely probable that other bodies of troops stationed in the country of the savages would have abandoned a disagreeable service, under the influence of the example set them, and in the confidence that if they should be arrested and brought back, they would also escape upon easy professions of penitence and reformation? What would have been the consequences? The Creeks, eager for revenge of their late defeat, would have broken into our frontier—their tomahawks would have been in the cabins of the defenceless settlers—their wives murdered, and their infants dashed against the ground. What would the voice of justice have declared? Should not we all have said "we owe this to a weak and undistinguishing compassion; the mercy shown to the mutineers was cruelty to our peaceful inhabitants—an enlightened humanity would have dictated their execution, and thus, by the death of a few turbulent and offending men, the lives of hundreds of women and children had been saved? Should we not have said "Jackson had not the firmness to do his duty?" Would not those, who now charge Jackson with the guilt of murder in the execution of these men, have been in that case the first and the loudest and most inveterate in condemning him?

It is true, as things turned out, a treaty of peace arrived and was ratified: but things not known are to us as if they did not exist. The inquiry we are making is, what was right to be done with the information then possessed, and not what would have been right had Jackson known what no man in America knew or could know.

Yet it may well admit of question whether, if peace had been known, the lives of the men could have been spared without setting a precedent of the most mischievous operation upon the discipline and subordination of militia levies in future wars. But, be that as it may, if we confine our attention to the state of knowledge upon the subject existing at that time, can a fair doubt be made that the sentence was right, and its execution necessary for the preservation of our best interests as a people? On this subject we cannot but concur in opinion with the Military Committee. Their report is said to be intended to whitewash the transaction, and this is said by those who take care not to print it for your examination. We now submit it to your consideration—read it, and judge for yourselves.

It is worthy of observation that the writer of the preliminary remarks in the pamphlet before referred to, is obliged to state that which, properly considered, justifies the execution of the six militia men: He says, "in the war of our revolution, an execution sometimes took place in the regular army for the sake of example in some *very atrocious case.*" Now we ask, what case can be more atrocious than mutiny by more than a hundred armed soldiers, forcing a guard and seizing the public stores? Let a case more atrocious be produced either in the army of the revolution or that of the late war—if any such ever existed.

But perhaps the writer means that regular soldiers are to be punished, and militiamen escape when guilty of the same offence. If so, let a reason be assigned. The militia, when in the service of the United States, are, by law, placed under the government of the Rules and Articles of war. They are liable to punishment for the same offences. Is it less criminal or less dangerous in a militia man to desert his post or violate his duty? Or has he less capacity to know his duty, or less motive to perform it?

The same writer says "it was a sad day in Tennessee, when the militia came home after the victory." This, if it means any thing to the purpose, must mean that in Tennessee Jackson's conduct was disapproved. Here we are willing to meet our opponents, and let the matter be decided, if they will, by the voice of Tennesseeans—by those brave men who followed him to the field, served under his orders, and shared in his triumph and the glory of their country. Is Jackson a cruel and ferocious monster, who has been guilty of the illegal and unnecessary massacre of his fellow soldiers? Ask Tennesse, whose militia he is charged with murdering, and let the vote by which her Legislature placed him in the Senate of the Union answer: let the vote by which her people sought to elevate him to the Chief Magistracy answer. If Jackson were the monster he is represented, would he be thus loved and honored at home? Would those who best know him be most anxious to place him in the highest station?

Look at the battle of New-Orleans, and learn with what care he preserves the lives of his fellow soldiers. So excellent were his arrangements to secure his men and give effect to their fire, that while the enemy lost many hundreds, but thirteen Americans fell. Fellow citizens, we appeal to his whole public conduct for proof, that, while he has been prodigal in the exposure of his own person to danger, he has never rashly endangered others. The safety of his country has been his sole object. When that required the death of her foes or the punishment of her offending citizens, he has not spared to do his duty, and he has done no more. In the days of the Roman Republic, one of their Generals, when in presence of the enemy, ordered, upon pain of death, that no soldier should leave the ranks. Shortly after, a giant from the opposite side appeared and challenged the Romans to single combat. When they all remained still and silent, he reproached them with cowardice in such insulting terms, that a young Roman, the son of the General, burning with shame, rushed forward, met and slew him. Cutting off his head, he bore it in triumph to his father, who immediately ordered him to execution for disobedience of orders. Rome approved his conduct and by such stern justice, and the rigid discipline which was produced by it, she rose from a feeble state to be the greatest empire in the world. Yet what was the offence of this youth compared with the six militia men? Did the Roman father shew that he delighted in blood, or that he was wanting in paternal affection? No; it was not that he loved his son less, but that he loved Rome more.

Is Jackson deficient in humanity? No: the Judge who condemns an offender, or the Governor who refuses a pardon, may have the deepest commiseration for the man who suffers; but loving his country, and seeking the welfare of a whole nation, he must subdue his private feelings, and make the sacrifice which public good demands.

At page 13th of the Adams pamphlet, you will find a gross attempt at imposition. At that page is a letter of Governor Blount, dated 4th of August, 1814, in which he states that 2,500 men, called under a requisition from the War Department, were *required to rendezvous on the 20th September;* and at the foot of the page is a note, insisting, from that expression, that Gov. Blount "considered the service of the 1,000 men to be only three months." Now, on the same page, and immediately under the letter of the 4th of August, is a letter of Gov. Blount, dated the 19th of October, in which he mentions these 1,000 men as at the posts in the Creek country, and then says. "*They were called out for* SIX *months, and have nearly three months yet to serve.*" Here they assert that Governor Blount considered the term of service as three months when he himself, in a letter printed on the same page in which this assertion is made, expressly declares the term of service to have been SIX months: This assertion, therefore, was not only false, but was made with the truth before the writer, and consequently was known to be false.

In a note to page 23, it is said that Sergeant Morrow was pardoned by his General. Let it be remarked that this pardon was granted by General Taylor, and the right to pardon belonged not to him, but to the Commander in Chief. Morrow pleaded this pardon before the Court, who were the proper persons to judge of its validity, and they disallowed it. It was of no more force than a pardon granted by a Judge would be in North-Carolina, where the power to pardon is vested in the Governor. But if you will examine this pretended pardon, which is on the same page with the note above mentioned, you will find that General Taylor did not suppose it to have any effect without the approbation of the Commanding General. His words are, "he is hereby pardoned on reporting himself to his company of Col. P. Pipkin's regiment without delay, *subject to the will of the Commanding General.*"

By way of conclusion to the misrepresentations and falsehoods contained in the preliminary remarks, and in the notes to this pamphlet is added an account said to be written by an eye witness of the execution of these men. Whether the account is not a mere fabrication of the publisher of the pamphlet we have no means to ascertain, or if the production of any one present at the execution, we are equally unable to determine the character and standing of the writer, since his name (like other important matters upon this subject) is carefully withheld. Supposing this account to be true, what follows from it? Does it in any way affect the justice or propriety of General Jackson's conduct? He was not present at the place of execution, and knew nothing about the circumstances attending it. Bear in mind that Jackson was at New Orleans and in its neighbourhood during the whole of the trial and until after the execution of the sentence. He had been there employed in superintending and directing the great operations which preserved that City and shed a lustre over the American name. The trial and execution took place at Mobile, a distance of near a hundred and fifty miles from New-Orleans, and all that Jackson knew of the matter was furnished by the proceedings of the Court, sent to him at New-Orleans for his approbation.

The case of John Harris seems to be considered as one especially calculated to move your sympathies. Just take the time to look into the evidence on his trial, and you will see how opposite from meekness and peace had been his conduct. You will there find him the active promoter of mutiny and desertion; and more than that you will find him expressing his willingness that those of his fellow soldiers who would not desert with him, but chose to remain in the service, might be bayonetted, and even threatening to shiver his musket over the head of his commanding officer. Surely a man of this spirit—a spirit so unbecoming a man, a soldier or a christian, is not properly the object of great commiseration. If such a man as he had been permitted to escape, who would ever suffer? We may indeed pity these men, as every humane man will pity the suffering of a fellow creature, however deserved or necessary; but surely we shall be compelled to say that the court martial, in condemning, and Jackson in approving their sentence, acted under the firm belief that their punishment was necessary for the good of the country. Read the letter of Major Armstrong, which you will find among the papers an-

nexed. He was an officer in the army, and at Mobile, and is now Marshal of the State of Alabama. He knew the state of things in the army, and he was also an "*eye witness*" of the execution. His letter shows that there was but one opinion as to the justice and necessity of the punishment, and will furnish a sufficient answer to an unknown writer, supported by a witness without a name.

Could Gen. Jackson have any resentment against these men? The mutiny happened at a distance from him, and he was not the subject of immediate insult or provocation. Was he not acting under the influence of sincere love for his country, and a wish to advance her glory and her happiness? Let his conduct answer. At the call of his country, what dangers had he not braved—what hardships had he not undergone? He an enemy to the militia! he regardless of their blood! With them he subdued the Creeks, and defeated the chosen legions of Britain—them he taught to suffer and to die for their country; and while he pointed out the path of danger, which honor and duty called them to tread, he was ever the first in peril as in rank.

It has never been his custom to enjoy offices and emoluments at a distance from the scene of difficulties and of hazard. He has not spent his life in ease and splendor, leaving the heat and burden of active service for others to endure. When he came forward, it was in the dark day of his country's trouble. In her cause he counted nothing which he had too dear to be sacrificed, and freely ventured all that is by ordinary souls most eagerly sought and anxiously retained. Such is the man who is now grossly assailed for doing what was deemed by him to be his duty. Such is the man whom you are called to sacrifice upon the credit of mutilated documents, injurious reproaches, false assertions, and anonymous writers.

If, therefore, we should be entirely mistaken in the reasoning on which we have endeavored to justify as right and necessary what was done by Jackson in the transaction we have been considering—yet from one position we cannot be removed:—He acted from a conscientious belief that what he did was for the good of his country that he had a right to do it, and that it was his duty to do it—he had probable and fair reasons so to believe and so to act. If then he erred, his motive was pure and noble, and his error no rational ground is furnished for disesteem or distrust.

We say then, fellow citizens, be not shaken in your confidence by the attempts made to sully the reputation of Andrew Jackson. He whose name is already associated with his country's glory, has done, and will do nothing to degrade it. Advanced by the grateful suffrages of an admiring country to her first magistracy, her welfare will still be the polar star of all his exertions, and his past services, important and various as they have been, will scarce be remembered amidst the mild glories and peaceful blessings of his civil administration.

WILLIAM POLK,
Chairman Central Jackson Committee.
WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. *Secretary.*

The Markets.

Fayetteville, July 17.—Cotton, 10 to 10 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 10; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 a 4½; whiskey, 24 a 25.....United States bank notes, 6½ to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per c't. pre.

Charleston, July 19.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 32 to 33 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ to 1½ per cent. ditto.

New-York, July 15.—Cotton: uplands, 10 to 12 and 13 cents; import during the week past, 5,445 bales, and sales 100 bales: the article is rather dull.....North Carolina bank bills, 9½ discount; Virginia, 1½; South Carolina, 2½; Georgia, 4 to 5.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. ☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 22

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a *negro woman* named *Anny*, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*
May 12, 1828. [24tf] *of Mecklenburg county.*

Salisbury:

JULY 29, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION,

FOR PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist.—	Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d	Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d	Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.
6th	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th	Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th	Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
10th	John Hall, of Warren.
11th	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th	Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th	Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th	Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a meeting of the MEMBERS OF THE BAR, attending Anson County Court, convened in the Grand-Jury room, at Wadesborough, on Monday, 14th July, pursuant to notice, *John Giles*, Esq. was called to the Chair, and *Alexander Little*, Esq. appointed Secretary:

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair the following preamble and Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

That this meeting is deeply impressed with the loss which we, together with the public, have sustained in the death of our esteemed brother *Col. Joseph Pickett*. Whilst, by the community at large, his death is deplored as a public calamity, to us who knew him intimately—and were in those habits of regular intercourse with him, which professional avocations invited; who were indebted to his kindness—and constant witnesses of his worth—it comes in the shape of a private bereavement. Penetrated with a conviction of that worth, we may be permitted to dwell with a mournful pleasure on the many virtues which adorned his character; and whilst indulging in those expressions of esteem, which *he* so well merited, and which *our* feelings so naturally prompt, may we not hope that the recollection of him and of them, may long serve as an example worthy of our imitation. A Citizen of North-Carolina in its largest and most comprehensive sense, much of his invaluable time was devoted to the advancement of her interests. Necessarily subject to the demands of private concernment, he still found leisure to attend to those calls of public duty, which his habits of business qualified him so ably to discharge. His time was thus often given up at the expense of individual sacrifice, and under circumstances which evinced that he was influenced by public considerations only. For many years he represented his native county in the legislature of North-Carolina, both in the Senate and House of Commons, and there is reason to believe that his death was hastened by his labours and exposure in that public station! Those who were witnesses of the toils he underwent, during the last session, sinking as he was under infirmity and disease, can testify to the real fidelity with which he discharged his public duties. But in truth a high standard of obligation, was a peculiar and distinguishing trait in the character of Col. Pickett, and regulated all his relations, public, professional, and private. To the state which had his love and reverence, when called on by her for his services, he understood it as a demand for services to be rendered without stint or measure; to his client he made a surrender of his time and labour and study, unsparing, and an application which listened to no calls of ease, and permitted no claims of amusements to interfere with it; to his friends a devotion as zealous as it was frank and disinterested: as a private citizen he was distinguished for a sterling integrity, liberality of sentiment, and neighborly and hospitable intercourse. To this was added a kind courtesy of manner, that best good breeding—derived not so much from mingling largely in polished society, and regulated in its display by conventional forms; but founded on a strict sense of propriety—flowing from a benevolence of nature, and manifested in a scrupulous regard for the feelings of others. It is, however, as a professional man, that to us, assembled as we are, it is delightful to dwell on his memory. With his profession, of which he was long a distinguished ornament, is connected his fame, and with it also, much of the usefulness of his life—and we indulge an honest pride as members of a profession which he adorned in reflecting how largely he rendered it subservient to purposes of public utility. The good that he has done, and the reformation which he has been the instrument of effecting, highly as it is appreciated, is yet but imperfectly known: the benefits which he conferred were not confined to his more public and overt exertions: the silent influence of his example was working with effect, when his name was not heard or his hand seen in it, and will be felt for years yet to come as a public benefaction.

As a Lawyer, Col. Pickett was sound and well-read—to habits of business and an intimate acquaintance with practical details, he brought a judgment of a very superior order; and though not gifted by nature, nor indebted to early advantages for that fluent command of language which constitutes the orator, yet he was impressive, forcible and convincing; successful as an advocate, both in civil and criminal cases, his zeal and devotion to his client's cause supplied the place of rhetoric, and as has been said of the great moral Poet of the last age, that,

"His virtues formed the magic of his song,"

so, the sincerity of our friend, and the reposing confidence of a jury, resulting from that conviction, constituted the charm and interest of his public speaking: disdaining all technical cavils, when, had he resorted to them, his acquaintance with special pleading and the forms of procedure in courts, would have given him a decided advantage, he seemed anxious only to put his case upon its true merits; and often have the younger members of the profession been indebted to his liberality and forbearance, in passing over omissions and mistakes the result of inexperience, which had his generosity been less would have proved fatal to their charitable cause and even prejudicial to their own reputation; but his kindness and consideration towards younger brethren was a marked feature in his professional history, and the uniform encouragement and protection which he extended to them, deserve their affectionate gratitude, as it entitled him to that appellation which he so justly merited by his standing, the father of the *Anson Bar*. Although a man of warm feelings, he was remarkably exempt from that irritability of temper, which is usually found to accompany an ardent temperament: His tenderness towards the feelings of others was particularly observable: to the Court, he acted with great deference, to suitors and witnesses with invariable courtesy; and such was his considerate attention to his brethren of the Bar, that never was their intercourse disturbed by a harsh expression or a bitter word! In fine, in all the relations in which he stood, such was the rare union of energy of character with moderation of temper, guided by benevolent and honorable feelings, that his death has occasioned a void which cannot be soon or easily filled up: all that is now left to the friends who esteemed him, is to reverence his memory and profit by his examples:

Therefore Resolved, that we lament the death of our esteemed friend and brother, Col. Joseph Pickett, as a public and private misfortune, and that as a tribute of our respect for his memory, we do wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be a Committee to transmit to the family of the deceased, a copy of these proceedings, with a respectful tender of our sincere sympathies in their late bereavement, and an assurance of our veneration and esteem for the memory of the husband and the father whose loss they have so much reason to deplore.

Resolved, that the Chairman cause these proceedings to be published in the Fayetteville, Raleigh and Salisbury papers.

JNO. GILES, *Chr'n.*

A. LITTLE, *Secretary.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

The 52d anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in Lincoln county at the house of Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. in a manner which reflects much credit on those citizens who attended from the neighbourhood and adjoining country.

At 12 o'clock a large concourse of people, accompanied by a band of music, to the tune of Hail Columbia, marched to a stand erected in the grove: at the head of the procession was a few of the surviving Heroes of the Revolution, whose presence and cheerful countenances gave much animation to the whole.

The Declaration of Independence was then read, in an animated style, by Doct. W. F. Thomas; no oration was delivered, on account of an unavoidable circumstance.

Immediately after the declaration of independence was read, in honor to the different states a discharge of cannon succeeded; when the people repaired to partake of a dinner prepared for the occasion. The cloths being removed, the following toasts, in peace and harmony, were drank to;

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. We with joy celebrate the 52d anniversary of American Independence.

2d. May the name of *Washington* ever be dear to the American people.

3d. The American navy, as heretofore may it stand unrivalled.

4th. The Banking System of North-Carolina; a species of swindling, not to be patronized by a republican people.

5th. Education, agriculture, commerce, and the mechanical arts; the four grand pillars of a republic.

6th. Internal improvement; may the Legislature of North-Carolina wisely consider its importance.

7th. The Militia of North-Carolina.

8th. *Thomas Jefferson*, the immortal pensman of the Declaration of American Independence.

9th. The Legislature of North-Carolina, may they make their revenue law more moderate, so their sessions may be shorter.

10th. The Congress of the U. S.; may they not forget that their country's character abroad must rise or fall according to their acts.

11th. The Ex-president of the U. S.; whose independent course quelled party spirit, and rendered universal satisfaction.

12th. The Revolutionary Soldiers; we with gratitude, bear in mind their meritorious services in securing to us the independence we now enjoy.

13th. Greece: success to the powers who have espoused the cause of liberty, in restoring her to her primitive standing.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Thos. Christopher, an old revolutioner; may our president be a friend to American liberty....

And not around him keep a band
To bring a curse upon our Land.

By Eli Shuford: the President of the U. S.; may his name be recorded, and never be forgotten.

By G. D. Wilfong: Gen. A. Jackson; genuine in principle, splendid in talents, surpassed by none in public service; he is eminently qualified for president of the United States.

By. B. Henline: may party spirit fall, and the Americans walk uprightly in the sweet breezes of liberty; may Adams remain in office according to the pattern of Washington; and may the wing of liberty fly forever, and never lose a feather.

By Capt. J. F. Abernathy: the constitution of the U. S.; as a rock of liberty, let it stand.

By Logan H. Lowrance: we, the supporters, should use all honorable means to secure the re-election of John Q. Adams to the distinguished office he now fills.

By A. Ray: Gen. Jackson, and the republicans; may they shortly have the offices to divide, and not Adams and the old blue lights.

By Maj. G. Huffman: may the people not be palsied by the sowers of sedition, in crying out war! bloodshed! and oppression! but pursue a steady course, and support the man whom they delight to honor.

By Thos. Ward, Esq.: Lewis Williams; may the people of Iredell district, bear in mind the bill in Congress to refund to North Carolina the $22,000!

By Jacob Shuford: here is success to the present Administration, who has diminished the public debt $32,000,000, in the three last years, and hoping the three ensuing years they may pursue the same course.

By Col. Peter Hoke: the president of the U. S.; the time is fast approaching, when he will be crown'd with the crown his father wore.

By Andrew H. Shuford: the memory of Gen. Green, the beacon of the south, that lighted his countrymen to the altar of freedom.

By J. E. Harwell: the people of the U. S.; may they never trample under foot that which their forefathers fought and bled to obtain for them.

By Elkanah Shuford: John Q. Adams; the rock of the nation, the storm first broke harmless upon it; may the second find it immoveable.

By Jacob Gabriel: John Q. Adams; a prodigal in the expenditures of the people's money; may the voice of the sovereign people be obeyed in the next election for president.

By Capt. M. D. Robison: may Gen. A. Jackson meet with the approbation of the people, and be successful in his election, and fill the presidential chair to the welfare of the community.

By David Abernathy: our fair sex; unexampled in the habits of industry and economy; second to none in wisdom and virtue; and in beauty not excelled by the roses of Sharon.

Doct. H. Asberry: the Hon. H. W. Connor; a friend to the retrenchment bill, pursuing a course of this kind, long may he remain our representative.

By J. F. Abernathy: our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.

By Capt. Jas. Holdtsclaw: the county of Lincoln; prosperity to all her interests, and happiness to all her citizens.

By W. J. Cooper, of Tennessee: a speedy improvement to the minds of all men, that they more enlightened may be, to place men in office, on their merit.

By Doct. W. F. Thomas: The next presidential election; may all party feelings and personal animosity be laid aside, and every man lay his hand on his heart, and give a conscientious vote.

By Capt. D. Hoke: the Vice President of the U. S.; the purest republican, and the brightest star amongst the constellation of public characters.

By M. W. Abernathy: agriculture and commerce, the main springs of the nation; protected and supported by free trade only; may our members of congress not lose sight of their importance, so far as to suffer the monopolizing spirit of our northern brethren to enslave us by their protecting duty doctrine.

By Lewis W. Thomas: Henry Clay; the able advocate of republican principles; may his independent and patriotic course, in the midst of persecution, evince to the world that his motives are his country's good.

By Joshua Smith: Gen. A. Jackson; a true patriot and republican, well qualified to fill the presidential chair.

By Henry M. Smith, Esq.: John Mushatt, the accomplished scholar and consumate orator; may his talents shine in the next national Legislature.

By Jos. Lowrance, Esq.: the heroes of America; may they be satisfied in discharging their duties within the limits of the same.

By Capt. J. H. Robinson: the brethren that worked on the lines below New-Orleans, and the master workman that directed them.

By John V. Knapp: may the American Eagle fly over all the nations of the earth; may the inhabitants live within the compass of justice, and square their actions by the golden rule.

By Elisha Perkins, Esq.: Gen. Lafayette, America's shield in her struggle for liberty; Who deserves more of her gratitude? (None, by all.)

By Capt. J. Hoke: Col. Jarvis the nose puller; may he succeed well in his vocation of *pulling* the *blind* into the paths of their duty.

By G. D. Wilfong: the Hon. Samuel P. Carson; may his meritorious services in support of the bill to refund to North Carolina the $22,000, not soon be forgotten.

Supreme Court.—The arguments of counsel closed on the 24th inst. and the judges will probably make up their opinions and adjourn by Saturday next. Mr. Gwyn, of Buncombe, has been admitted to practice in the county courts, and James Cook, Esq. of Ashville, Buncombe county, in the superior courts of this state.

A. CARD.

Major McClelland, begs leave to inform the good people of Rowan county, that he declines being a candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing election. His long absence from home, and the necessity (in consequence) of attending to his domestic affairs, impels him to this determination.

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Rowan Bible Society, will take place in this town on the first Monday in August. (Monday next, the 4th proximo.) It is expected a Sermon will be preached on the occasion, and other interesting business transacted. It is particularly desirable that the members should be punctual in their attendance. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

July 24th, 1828.

Latest from Europe.—An arrival at Boston brings English dates to 30th May. Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. Lamb, and Lord Palmerston, have resigned their places in the British cabinet. Mr. Charles Grant, and Earl Dudley, insist on the King's accepting their resignations. Messrs. Peel, Herries, and Goulburn, will remain in the ministry; but the cabinet is broken to pieces, and the Duke of Wellington finds himself in a critical situation: a dissolution of Parliament is spoken of; a new election would bring a decided majority of liberals into the house. In *Portugal*, 82 of the nobility have urged upon that leather-headed bigot, Don Miguel, to usurp the Kingdom to himself, and abolish the constitution given by Don Pedro, the *legitimate* King. *Russia* and *Turkey* are getting closer and closer together; the troops of the former crossed the lower Pruth, and the Danube, on the 7th May, and occupied Moldavia and Wallachia: the Turks are determined on a desperate resistance.

☞ A typographical error occurred in the original piece of poetry, in our last, entitled "Birth-Day Ode:" the last word in the 5th line from the bottom, should have been *awry*, instead of "away."

More Signs.—We have been favored with the following *signs*—signs ominous to the traducers of the Hero of Orleans. We shall continue, from time to time, to serve up similar dishes, for the palates of these people:

At a muster of Capt. Kendall's company, in Montgomery county, on the 19th inst. a vote on the Presidency resulted as follows:

For Gen. Jackson - - - - - - 118
For Mr. Adams - - - - - - 4

At a muster of Capt. Caldwell's company, in Mecklenburg county, the 12th inst. (within the bounds of which company it has been supposed the administration was more popular than in any other part of the county) a vote was taken on the Presidency, and

Jackson received - - - 87 votes
Adams, - - - - - - - 14 do.

At a muster of Capt. Enoch Chapman's company, on Little River, in Wilkes county, a vote was taken for President: there were

For Jackson - - - - - - - - 73
For Adams - - - - - - - - 3

At a muster of Capt. Eller's company on Louis's Fork, Wilkes county, the vote was taken on the presidential election, which stood thus:

For Jackson - - - - - - - - 106
For Adams - - - - - - - - 5

[We would inquire of the gentleman who communicated the result of the vote in Capt. Pilkinton's company, whether there was not *fair play* shown in the above ballotings?]

At the dinner, on the 4th of July, at King's, six or eight miles from Charlotte, there were present 62 for Jackson.
3 for Adams.

This will square the account with the Charlotte dinner party, and leave a balance in our favor.

At a muster of Capt. Roper's company, on the South Fork, in Burke county, on the 5th inst. a vote on the Presidency resulted in

103 for Jackson
1 for Adams.

At a muster of another company, on Muddy creek, same day, Jackson received 82
Adams *none*

At a muster of Capt. C. Laton's rifle company, attached to the 2d regt. of Montgomery county, on the 19th inst. a vote being taken on the Presidency, there were

For Jackson - - - - - - - - 120
For Adams, - - - - - - - - 4

Newbern Bank.—A dividend of *two per cent.* has been declared by the Bank of Newbern, for the six months ending 3d June.

DIED,

In this county, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Polly Neely, consort of Francis Neely, Esq. in the 56th year of her age. The death of this excellent lady, is a source of affliction to a highly respectable circle of relatives,—whose only consolation is in the fond remembrance of her virtues while living, and the reflection that she has exchanged a world of sin and sorrow, for one of celestial purity and pleasures evermore.

In this county, on Wednesday last, the 23d inst. Miss Elizabeth Moore, aged 57 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Tabor Church, Iredell county, N. C. July 1st, 1828.

Albea Thomas	Judkin Robertson B.
Brothertin James	McConnel William
Caldwell Mrs. Jane	Summers William
Eliot Robert	Swan Thomas
Erwin Enoch	Tomlinson William H.
Hix Henry	Wales Samuel
Johnson Benjamin	Ward Isaac
Johnson John	Welch John

3t27 D. GOULD, *P. M.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

IN Equity: John Huson, S. Huson, and Mortimer Huson, by their guardian, Eli Hoyl, *vs.* John Friddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKinzie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complaint, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. t28 JNO. D. HOKE, *C. M. E.*

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Fanny, has left my bed and board without any just cause; these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts she may hereafter contract.

July 21st, 1828. t27 WM. WILSON.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*
Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Revolutionary Claims.

An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, that every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be paid to the officer or Soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as the Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay; nor shall any officer or Soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved: 15 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1828:

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the secretary of the treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each *non commissioned officer, musician, and private*, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a captain of the continental line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked G, which must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the secretary of the treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims." RICHARD RUSH.

[A.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I ——, of ——, in the county of —— in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the continental line of the army of the revolution, and served as such, [here insert, to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826. [Here insert, no money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of —— dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the state of ——.] [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and —— of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed.]

[B.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I. ——, of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the continental line of the army of the revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a [sergeant, corporal musician, or private, as the case may be,] in captain ——'s company, in the —— regiment of the —— line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the pension list of the United States. [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, ——, and ——, of the said county, who did severally make oath that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [justice of the peace, or as the case may be,] and duty empowered to administer oaths.

In testimouy whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed.]

[C.]

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, ——, of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby constitute and appoint ——, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line of the army of the revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of ——
[Signed.] [L. S.]

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, ——, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a justice of the peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of——, in the year.

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the —— of ——, personally appeared this day, ——, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Before me,—— , [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and ——, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this day of ——, in the year——. [Signed]

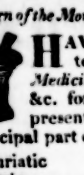
I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that —— before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed] 8t27

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO

At the sign of the Mortar and Pestle, Salisbury, N.C.



HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their *Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Colours*, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow-Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoft.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc. Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Cortex Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
do. refin'd
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamon
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens. Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Mahy's
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Gum Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandicus
Mace
Almonds
Pulegii
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mnt.
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Pills Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasp'd
Quicksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillæ
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneka
Anchusa
Spigelia Marilandica
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc
of Wine
of Lavender Com.
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
of Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pul.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes c. Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria Virg.
Muriate Steel
Manna
Nitre
Magnesia Carb.
Magnesia Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine, Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Rogers' vegetable pulmonic detergent, for coughs, colds, and consumptions.
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Steer's Opodeldoc
Henry's Megnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Harlaem Oil, or
Medicamentum.

SUNDRIES.

Medicine chests
Camel hair'd pencils
Court plasters
Gold leaf
Silver ditto
Gold Bronze
Silver ditto
Copper ditto
Hatter's bow strings
Black & red ink powder
Liquid Ink
India ditto
Clark's indelible ditto
Perkins' ditto ditto
Patent Lint
Lampwicks
Lancet cases
Com. Mortars & Pestles
Polishing Powders
Pill boxes
Tooth brushes
Tooth powders
Pomatum
Fancy paper
Swiss Glue
Castile soap
Windsor ditto
Naples ditto
Transparent soap
Washball ditto
White ditto
Cephalic snuff
Strewing Smalt
Fine and coarse sponge
Pumice stone
White leather skins
Apoth. scales & weights
Poland starch
American ditto
Twine
Vanilla beans
Tonqua ditto
White wax
Yellow ditto
Bay ditto
Red sealing ditto
White chalk
Red ditto
French ditto
Cologne water
Antique oil
Macassar oil
Eye-stones
Eye-water
Rotten stone
Lamp oil
Bole armeni
Tapers
Lemon juice
Bull's Trusses.
Macoboy ditto
Scotch ditto
Snuff boxes

EARTHEN WARE.

½ gal. cerate pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill tiles

PAINTS, COLORS, &c.

White lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian red
Spanish brown
Chromic yellow
Chromic green
Ivory black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus martis
Flake white
Paris white
Rose pink
Cochineal
Chinese vermillion
Prussian blue
Figured ditto
Spanish indigo
American ditto
Black varnish
Copal varnish
Madder
Copperas
Turkey umber
Terra de sienna
Termeric
Ground fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto ground
Litharge
Red saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol colcothar
Spanish whiting
Arnatto
Lamp black

GLASS.

2 Gals. Specie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture Bottles
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. po.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. Tincture Bottles
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. salt mouth'd
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Graduating measures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple shells
Breast pipes
Bed urinals
Mortars and pestles
Pungent bottles
Retorts
Peg lamps

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets
Common do
Spring do.
Gum do.
Scalpels
Lancet pldemes
Teeth drawers
Forceps
Seton needles
Gum elast. Catheters
Stomach Tubes
Wax Bougies
Metallic Bougies.
Gum elastic do.
Female Syringes
Male do.
Clyster pipes
Spatulas.

June 9th, 1828. 18

Superb Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being determined to return to the eastern part of the State to reside next winter, offers for sale his valuable *Plantation* in Rowan county, containing *three hundred and twenty-one acres*; all of which is of a superior quality. Those who have seen the land, say it is equal to any in the county. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, a good stand for a Store, and an elegant farm, will be very much pleased with the land. The land is ten miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrell's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Allmand Hall, Mr. Joseph Cowan, and others. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises.

RICHARD C. HOLMES.

June 4th, 1828. 18

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

POETRY.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCHANT'S TELEGRAPH.

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They rest on time's resistless tide,
And cold are, while they stay.

But joys that from religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night,
Amid the darkest gloom of wo,
Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure—
But o'er the Christian's soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,
Though tempest round him roll.

His heart may break 'neath sorrows stroke
But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,
That day will light it still.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN VISITANT.

THE BIBLE.

"O, Thou Book of sacred treasure,
Strange! by mortals so neglected;
Source of all that's true of pleasure,
All that's good from heaven reflected,

Holy truths around us beaming—
From thy radiant page divine,
'Wake our souls from earthly dreaming,
Bear them beyond this world's confine.

Then how sweet flows on our being,
By Almighty love surrounded:
Thus the Rock of Ages seeing,
Find our happiness unbounded."

TO A WHITE ROSE.

Go to my fair, thou lovely rose,
Present to her my duty;
And as you on her breast repose,
Which rivals thee in beauty,
Tell her I found thee in the shade,
A lone, retiring blossom;
And that thy stem I've thornless made,
To guard so pure a bosom.

Tell her that though the wilderness
Contained thee blooming lonely,
Thy beauty's power was none the less,
And that it is not only
Within the rude world's ardent gaze,
Beauty is worth admiring,
But that it rather shuns its praise,
And loveliest looks retiring.

Midnight Hymn of the Russian Church.

Why, thou never-setting Light,
Is Thy brightness veiled from me?
Why does this unusual night
Cloud thy blest benignity?
I am lost without thy ray;
Guide my wandering footsteps, Lord!
Light my dark and erring way
To the noon-tide of Thy word!

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

TO THE READER.

Doubtless, I can prove to you,
(The proof is strong I'm thinking)
That Henry Clay and Johnny Q.
Are not averse to drinking.
For lately (so goes the tale about),
Their *spirits* gone *in toto*.
They rolled an *Empty Barrel* out
And filled its place with *Porter*.

If Messrs. Green & Jarvis think the above worthy an insertion in the Telegraph, they are at liberty to give it one. The author, though an Administration man, professes liberal feelings towards his opponents, and was by no means pleased at the late appointment of Mr. Barbour.

A VIRGINIAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A writer in the Black River Gazette suggests a novel experiment for the suppression of Intemperance "at one fell swoop."

"Thinks-I-to-myself, the other day, it would be best to buy a large quantity of whiskey, and get all the drunkards in town together, and let them drink and drink until they destroyed themselves. They should be shut up in a large yard, like a pound, with a fence four feet high, over which they could not climb; and then be fed in troughs: and they should be always kept there, that they might not go about, as a bad example to sober people. They should have no intercourse with the *hogs*, or any respectable living being. Parents should go once or twice a year with their children, and look over the fence, and tell their children, "*that red faced monster* was once a *man*. But whiskey has changed him into a brute."

Anstonishing fact.—There died recently in the town of North Stonnington, Conn. a woman, aged about 40 years, who had been ill a long time, and complained of excessive pain in her heart. She left a request that the physicians who attended her, should examine the cause of her extreme suffering. The request was complied with, and in the centre of her heart, there was found *a living worm*, an inch and a quarter long, and of large size!

Robinson Crusoe's Island.—The United States ship Vincennes visited the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili, a few months since, and remained there three days.—There were two yankees and six Otaheitans on the island. The former had formed a settlement for the purpose of supplying whale ships with fish, poultry and vegetables. The soil is said to be astonishingly fertile.